

# Iron County Register

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Address REGISTER, Ironton, Missouri.

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

NUMBER 44.

## Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:  
HON. SAMUEL BYRNS, Tenth District,  
Potosi, Mo.

U. S. LAND OFFICE—J. C. NELL,  
Register, Wm. B. NEWMAN, Receiver,  
Ironton, Mo.

J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-Sixth  
Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:  
Circuit Court is held on the  
fourth Monday in April and October.  
County Court convenes on the  
first Monday of March, June, September  
and December.

Probate Court is held on the first  
Monday in February, May, August and  
November.

OFFICERS:  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County  
Court.

JOHN KEMPER, County Judge, South  
District.

J. E. LOW, County Judge, Western Dis-  
trict.

J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.  
P. W. WHITWORTH, Collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.  
FRANZ DINGER, Probate Judge.  
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.  
W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.  
S. P. REYNOLDS, Assessor.  
G. W. HULL, Coroner.  
J. T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.  
A. P. VANCE, School Commissioner.

## CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College  
and Pilot Knob. L. C. WERNER, Rector.  
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College  
every Sunday at 8 o'clock. At Pilot Knob,  
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4  
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and  
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church  
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for  
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and  
Mountain Streets, Ironton. Pastor, Resi-  
dence, Ironton. Services every Sabbath  
at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday School  
9:30 A. M. Class Meeting every Sunday  
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Tuesday and  
Thursday evenings. All are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH FORT HILL,  
between Ironton and Arcadia. Pastor, Resi-  
dence, Ironton. Preaching every Sunday,  
morning and evening. Prayer meeting eve-  
ry Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at  
9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,  
near Knob street, Ironton. Pastor, Resi-  
dence, Ironton. Preaching on every  
Saturday before the first Sunday of each  
month at 2:30 P. M. and the first and third  
Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday  
at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting  
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.  
Rev. OTTO PRAYER, Pastor.  
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AN-  
ANATHY, pastor.

## SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main  
and Madison streets. HERMAN DAVIS, N. G.  
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.  
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-  
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-  
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
J. T. BALDWIN, C. P. F. DINGWILL, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,  
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner  
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday eve-  
ning at 7:30 P. M. and on Sunday at 10:30  
P. M. preceding full moon. E. D. AKE, W. M.  
I. T. AKE, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A.,  
meets at the Masonic Hall on the second and  
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M.  
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. H. B. JONES, Sec-  
retary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,  
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in  
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate  
Wednesday evening, at 7:30 P. M.  
D. A. P. VANCE, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.  
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second  
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,  
meets the 2d and 4th Thursday  
Evenings of each month.

J. R. HIGHLEY, P. C.

C. R. PECK, Adj't.

PILOT KNOB.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.  
U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday  
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O.  
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their  
hall. CHAS. MACHMUTH, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-  
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday  
of each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.  
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,  
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or  
before the full moon. LOUIS PETTIT, W. M.  
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.  
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.  
PAT. CAUGHLIN, N. G.

J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,  
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third  
Friday of each month.

BELLEVUE.  
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A.  
M., meets on Saturday night or after the  
full moon. A. J. HARRALL, W. M.

FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.  
Annapolis Alliance, No. 154, meets Satur-  
day, April 28th, 1891, and after that, every  
second Saturday, at 7:30 P. M.

J. M. BROWN, Sec'y, Annapolis, Mo.

Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets  
on Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sun-  
days of every month, at 7:30 P. M.

JOHN LOTZ, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.

EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 152, meets on the  
1st and 3d Saturday of each month. All  
neighbors are invited.

FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on  
the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8  
o'clock P. M.

MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets  
every month on Saturday evenings before  
the second Sunday at Logtown, and Satur-  
day evening before the fourth Sunday at the  
Red Schoolhouse on Marble Creek.

W. T. SETTON, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.

ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 119, meets  
every other Saturday evening, at the Elm  
Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P.  
M.

J. W. LASHLEY, President.

W. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 139, meets  
at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse on the 2d  
and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7 o'clock  
P. M.

WM. REDDOCK, President.

M. G. HARTMAN, Secretary.

GARNTVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 503, meets  
at Workmen's Hall, Graniteville, on the 2d  
and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7 o'clock  
P. M.

CHAS. DRISCOLL, Sec'y.

Carver Alliance, No. 501, meets on the 2d  
and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock  
P. M. at the Bollinger Schoolhouse.

J. C. HUFF, Sec'y.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,  
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Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-  
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STANDARD MEDICINES  
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WM. TRAUERNICHT.

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## WM. TRAUERNICHT & BRO.

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Roofing, Gutting and Repair Work  
DONE PROMPTLY.  
STORE and SHOP,  
S. Side Courthouse Square, IRONTON, MO

Thomas B. Reed in Rome.

Behold me as I stand,  
Where Rome has stood  
For twice a thousand years  
And more!  
Behold us both:  
Me and Rome!  
And then, dear friends,  
Please give your eyes a rest.  
Rome has her history,  
And I have mine:  
But Rome, although she sat  
Upon her seven hills  
And ruled the world,  
Never sat in the speaker's chair  
Of the Fifty-first Congress  
And bessed that  
Megatherian aggregation  
As I did.  
And that is where I've got  
The bugle on Rome!  
Here in old Caesar's district  
I sit down, and with my feet  
Upon his ancient mantelpiece  
I feel at home.  
Me and Caesar!  
Two iron heels that tread on one  
Upon the people's necks,  
And then we get it in our own!  
By gosh! dear friends, I don't like that  
A little bit.  
And I don't like either.  
Then let her go, Gallagher!  
But I shall never think  
That in that elder day  
To be a Roman  
Was greater than a Speaker  
Of the grand old Fifty-first.  
And don't you forget it!  
That's what!

—New York Sun.

A Letter From "Farmer."

It is not often one sees such an early  
and genial spring as we have had here so  
far. We had an open, dry, mild winter,  
with our usually exorable prairie roads in  
splendid condition nearly all the time;  
but with April rains came mud galore;  
yet with them came green pastures and a  
profusion of peach, cherry and plum  
blossom. Now early apples are in bloom,  
and the bees swelling in nectar nearly  
every day. Wheat is unusually fine and  
waste grains of corn have come up through  
the lots and pastures. The one thing we  
need however is more rain. Ponds have  
filled but little, and tile is not running  
yet, and, in some places, two feet brings  
out to hard, dry soil or clay in digging  
post holes. Potato bugs are hunt-  
ing for solanum tuberosum and chinch  
bugs are just going into the wheat, so  
that our crops still depend on more  
abundant moisture.

The English sparrow has moved out  
from the towns and villages and is realiz-  
ing with a vengeance. I have not seen a  
martin for two years. I have a good  
martin box up in the yard but the swal-  
lows drove them away and occupy the  
box both winter and summer. Our leg-  
islature is wracking its brains to get rid  
of them, but the task is hardly possible.  
Rabbits are worth more per head than  
any premium the State can put on swal-  
lows. They cannot fly, and are a better  
mark for the sportsman. They are hunt-  
ed by every boy and dog and are the prey  
of hawks, hawks and every predatory  
animal, yet they are far from being ex-  
tinct. How hopeless then the task of  
driving out this little persistent flyer. I  
am not sure but that he is the farmer's  
friend in spite of all that has been said  
against him. I have seen them catching  
worms and insects on the ground, and  
lately I have seen them hunting over and  
picking something out of the young leaves  
and buds of apple trees—apparently some  
small insect, for I could not see that the  
leaves were broken or the blossom injur-  
ed. I am not going to condemn the ro-  
bust little bird on hearsay, but work  
for the verdict myself. So far the English  
sparrow is ahead with me though it has  
driven my martins away.

Another pet we are getting is the striped  
gopher or ground squirrel. Old blue  
grass pastures are often thickly tenanted  
with them, and woe to the farmer who  
plants corn where they can readily run to  
it. I have watched them take the seed  
corn out of the ground and nibble out the  
heart of the grain. Its puerileness to see  
how unerringly they find the covered  
grain. They run along a newly planted  
row, no matter how it is covered, dig up  
a grain in an instant, and never give up  
there is no grain. We always had a few,  
but now they seem to breed in colonies,  
especially in dry seasons. One of my  
boys found an old one with sixteen young  
ones. I bought a calico 22 Winchester  
rifle and gave my boys a box or two of  
short cartridges and the gopher nuisance  
was very promptly abated in my cornfield.  
They stand upon their hind quarters to  
watch an intruder and so make a good  
target for off-hand rifle practice.

"T. P. R." would not find wild fowl so  
thick in the Illinois bottoms now. Many  
of the lakes have filled up so as to become  
cultivated fields, while breech loading  
arms have killed or scared away the game.  
His story of wild hogs does not  
thrill me, but it made me think what a  
big fool a little boy can sometimes be.  
When fifteen years of age I chased a wild  
boar out of my father's hogs; and, with  
the aid of a courageous dog, brought him  
to bay in the head of a hollow where a  
storm had blown down several trees. I  
had with me a sharp, heavy corn knife  
and the dog, though soon hurt was fear-  
less; but my experience was such that I  
decided never to come to close quarters  
with another wild boar if I could help it.  
I slashed him about the neck, shoulders  
and head with all my might, dancing  
meanwhile a good deal livelier than I  
ever did for a fiddle, the hog paying his

undivided attention to me, and the logs  
and brush being rather to my advantage  
till a lucky stroke across the neck severed  
the muscles so his nose dropped on the  
ground; then the dog rolled him over and  
a single slash with the sharp, heavy knife  
opened his throat. I did not feel fully  
safe however until I had severed the head  
from the body, and then I hurried away  
fearing his drove might have been near  
enough to hear the racket. These hogs  
were sandy in color and fiercer than  
hungry wolves.

We have neither fishing nor hunting  
here now; though the boys manage to  
waste a good many cartridges on rabbits  
and quails. On many farms signs are  
posted forbidding hunters the premises;  
while the county paper publish long lists  
of the names of men who have been hunt-  
ing on their land. With such splendid  
guns and with the hunter instinct as  
strong in our children as it was in us, it  
does seem hard that they should be denied  
the excitement and sport that their fath-  
ers enjoyed. When I reflect upon all the  
changes that have taken place here in the  
last fifty years I remember what a friend  
once said to me, "We have devastated  
this country rather than developed it."

FARMER.

Murrayville, Ill., April 27th, 1891.

## Random Thoughts.

The growth of our school system il-  
lustrates a curious feature in our national  
life. Arising as it did in a sparsely set-  
tled country, and among a highly intel-  
ligent people, it was hit upon as the read-  
iest way to accomplish a desired end,  
without any consideration of what is  
proper for the State to do or not do. Ed-  
ucation was what was wanted for their  
children. The most convenient way was to  
have the public assume the burden,  
without any thought of the future. No  
injurious consequences could come of it  
under such circumstances. But the in-  
creasing density of population of itself  
brings change. As men are crowded  
more closely together, and each one is  
forced into closer relations with his  
neighbors, whether he will or not, a  
greater number of regulations will be re-  
quired to prevent the one from infringing  
upon the rights of another, and to prop-  
erly define and limit those rights. It will  
be found, in many instances, that old in-  
stitutions, beneficial to a scattered com-  
munity, as population increases, become  
entirely hurtful—or, as with our school  
system, become a different thing. The  
founders of our public schools who con-  
sidered the employment of a teacher by  
the state as only a convenient way of  
clubbing together for that purpose, could  
hardly have foreseen the claims of later  
times and the enormous growth of State  
supervision incident to increased numbers.  
Being the device, as I have heretofore  
intimated, of a homogeneous and rural  
people, where all were in nearly the  
same station of life, the vast influx of all  
the nations of the globe, from the Swede  
to the South African, each one bringing  
his peculiar virtues and vices, before  
which our primitive American institutions  
are dissolving as snow dissolves in the  
waters of a river, was not and could not  
have been foreseen. The spring, welling  
forth from the ground at the root of some  
gigantic oak of the forest, is a source of  
health, a blessing alike to man and beast.  
But in the crowded thoroughfare of a  
great city, contaminated by every impu-  
rity, it becomes a curse to be repressed by  
statute. The country school, where  
nearly all are of the same condition, may  
not be taught with evil; the city school,  
embracing, as it does, the good and bad,  
the high and the low—all nations and  
sects—may, like the spring, become a  
purveyor of impurity. The increase of  
numbers is visibly dissolving others of the  
theories to which we have pinned our  
faith. What, for instance, becomes of  
our ideas of personal liberty, where men  
are literally trampling each other to death?  
The dweller in the city accepts inter-  
ferences with his private affairs as neces-  
sary and a matter of course, that would be  
intolerable to the inhabitant of the coun-  
try. The health officer examines your  
premises. The policeman puts a period  
to your conversation on the street corner.  
We may fairly conclude that, as popula-  
tion increases, individual liberty, as we  
understand the term, decreases, and  
State control will tend more and more to  
crowd itself into the domain hitherto  
considered the exclusive province of pri-  
vate judgement. If, with Carlyle, we  
regard governments "as the outward  
skin of the body politic, holding the  
whole together and protecting it," we  
may unconsciously be witnessing a pro-  
cess similar to that which takes place  
annually in the lives of various reptiles—  
the formation of a new skin beneath the  
old, which after it has served its turn is  
burst and cast off. And the growth of  
State supervision, instead of being a mat-  
ter to be deplored and decried, as is ably  
done by Herbert Spencer, may only be  
the shining forth of the bright new skin  
through the rents in the old, which is  
passing away. Certainly, the assump-  
tion of the parental duty on the part of  
the State of educating the child, whether  
it be right or wrong, is a long step to-  
ward changing many of our old and  
time-honored notions. It supplants the  
old theory that the family is the social  
unit, and that the burden of educating  
as well as maintaining the child belongs to  
the parent, by reaching into it and in a  
measure compelling the parent to educate  
the child in conformity to its wishes. In  
no state where compulsory education  
obtains, if the parent, from a careful study  
of his child's constitution and disposition,  
should conclude that his interests would  
be best subserved by deferring the train-  
ing of the intellect as we understand the

term, to a latter period of his life, and  
putting him to some peculiar manual  
employment, would he be allowed to have  
his way. Compulsory education once  
adopted, the tendency will be to have it  
fairly tested. A public sentiment strong  
enough to place it upon the statute book  
would be likely to insist, in the course of  
time, upon its enforcement. The State  
must, therefore, have a definite notion  
of what it wishes to accomplish—the  
kind of citizen it wishes to produce—in  
order to direct its training so as to bring  
about a definite result. To do this it  
must override any plans that the parent  
may have formed for his child that run  
counter to those adopted by the State.  
This is the direction in which the  
system of compulsory education, toward  
which we are drifting so rapidly, is mov-  
ing; there can be no doubt. Should its  
machinery fall into the hands of a strong  
centralized government, the tendency  
to put the mind into uniform, would be  
irresistible. Casting the mind after a  
single pattern—that approved by the  
State—without regard to the peculiarities  
of the pupil, will not prove healthful, in  
the long run, however much it may com-  
mend itself for the present.

It logically follows that whatever the  
government undertakes to do with the  
mind, from the stand point of its  
own interests, or what amounts to the  
same thing—the interest of a governing  
class. The governing class in this coun-  
try is in a crystalline condition, soon to  
be developed into a full-fledged butterfly,  
it not specially checked. Had we no  
governing class, our iniquitous tariff laws  
would never have been enacted, and we  
never would have had silver demonetized.  
As it is, the individual will be, of right,  
to a very great extent. For instance, to  
destroy the public school system of Ger-  
many, you have only to show that intel-  
ligence decreases the efficiency of the sol-  
diers. Perhaps its popularity with that  
government is due to an opposite belief.  
In Russia, all encouragement on the part  
of the State ceases, when it is ascertained  
that education leads to dissatisfaction  
with the existing order of things. And  
now that our Senate chamber is fast be-  
coming a club room for millionaires and  
great corporation magnates, with their  
eminent council, who can say that, were  
the public schools placed in their charge,  
even in an indirect way, they would not  
endeavor to eliminate from its curriculum  
everything that would seem to be inim-  
ical to the business interests of the coun-  
try—assuming the business interests of the  
country to be identical with their  
own class and individual interests? At  
all events, there is a feeling of uneasi-  
ness abroad in the land, a sort of mute  
apprehension that our institutions are  
not as truly representative as formerly,  
that will appear in the opposition offered  
to any scheme to extend the influence of  
the general government to the school dis-  
trict.

The State Normal Schools afford anoth-  
er instance of the extension of State con-  
trol. It enters cheerfully and confident-  
ly upon the career of preparing the young  
ladies and gentlemen for a profession, as  
if the training of teachers for their pro-  
fessional duties in which they may not  
continue, and which they expect to per-  
sue for their private gain, was as much  
the business of the State as training the  
officers of the army, and as if the laws of  
momentum did not apply to social forces.  
It is not unnatural that the officials of  
these institutions should magnify their  
office and entertain visions of the time  
when no hedge-priest shall be tolerated  
at the shrine of learning—when none shall  
be allowed to pursue the calling of teach-  
er except such as shall have passed  
through the portals of their institutions  
and been duly labeled by their hands as  
competent, moral, etc. As yet, to the  
eye of the ordinary observer, the superi-  
ority of the young gentleman with the  
fresh smelling Normal Diploma, to oth-  
ers of his guild, is not strikingly appar-  
ent. Doubts will arise in the mind of  
heavily burdened tax-payers as to the  
benefit this costly system of special train-  
ing confers upon the public, when he  
sees parties trained at his expense for  
teachers quietly slipping into other lines  
of business, without ever entering a  
school room in any other capacity than  
that of a pupil. He will, perhaps, be  
inclined to wonder how many of the  
young gentlemen he has paid to make  
teachers of could come out of the exam-  
ination that Tim Bunker gave Lock  
Andsen, with credit, and, after all,  
whether, when old Sandy McKaye said  
so breezily to Alton Locke, "Hoot,  
man, who'll teach a man anything ex-  
cept himself?" he had not stumbled on a  
truth greatly overlooked.

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## CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET—APRIL TERM, 1891.

MONDAY, FIRST DAY OF THE TERM.

Attorneys.	Style of Action.	Cause of Act'n.
Walker No 1 Clarke Continued.	C M Roberts vs St L I M Ry	Damages
Edgar No 2 Continued.	S S Buckman vs R Buckman	Divorce
Walker No 3 Jordan Dismissed by plaintiff.	W R Rockwell vs N L Overton	Equity
Green at al No 4 Allen et al Jordan No 5 Dismissed by defendant.	J F Nicholas vs Crystal P G Co Motion for new trial granted.	Damages
	State vs David Carty	Carry- ing weapons

## TUESDAY—SECOND DAY OF TERM.

Jordan No 6 Edgar et al Nalle & Raney No 7 Cramer et al Walker No 8 Douglas et al Walker No 9 Edgar Edgar No 10 Walker No 11 Jordan Houck et al No 12 Cramer et al Jordan No 13 Walker Jordan No 14 Jordan No 15 Jordan No 16 Dinning et al Jordan No 17 Walker Emerson No 18 Jordan No 19 Jordan No 20 Edgar Same.	State vs Jno Thomas Change of venue to Reynolds county. No 7 Cramer et al Walker No 8 Douglas et al Walker No 9 Edgar Edgar No 10 Walker No 11 Jordan Houck et al No 12 Cramer et al Jordan No 13 Walker Jordan No 14 Jordan No 15 Jordan No 16 Dinning et al Jordan No 17 Walker Emerson No 18 Jordan No 19 Jordan No 20 Edgar Same.	Murder   On contract for \$125.   <
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